

LIC

The licentiates somewhat *licentious*, lest they should pre-  
 judice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling  
 or rejecting a letter. *Camden's Remains.*  
**LICENTIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty;  
 contempt of just restraint.  
 One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand chil-  
 dren, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained. *Ral.*  
 This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest  
 men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*  
 During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character  
 of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*  
**LICH.** *n. f.* [lice, Saxon.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*,  
 the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate  
 through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*,  
 the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from  
 martyred christians. *Sabie magna parens.* *Lichwake* is still  
 retained in Scotland in the same sense.  
**LICHOWL.** *n. f.* [lich and owl.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar  
 supposed to foretell death.  
**TO LICK.** *v. a.* [liccan, Saxon; *lecken*, Dutch.]  
 1. To pass over with the tongue.  
 Esculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat, both  
 which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ul-  
 cered wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the  
 stomach and lungs. *Temple.*  
 A bear's a savage beast;  
 Whelp'd into form, until the dam  
 Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 He with his tepid rays the rose renews,  
 And licks the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*  
 I have seen an antiquary lick an old coin, among other  
 trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*  
 2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.  
 At once pluck out  
 The multitudinous tongue; let them not lick  
 The sweet which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 3. To lick up. To devour.  
 Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us,  
 as the ox licketh up the grass. *Numb. xxii. 4.*  
 When luxury has lick'd up all thy self,  
 Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself:  
 Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope's Horace.*  
**LICK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage; a low  
 word.  
 He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave  
 me a lick across the face. *Dryden.*  
**LICKERISH.** } *adj.* [liccepa, a glutton, Saxon.]  
**LICKEROUS.** }  
 1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish.  
 Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfactions to a  
 liquorish palate. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. Eager; greedy.  
 Then is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation,  
 whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*  
 Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know  
 That it was love that shin'd in shining maid;  
 But *lick'raus*, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*  
 Certain rare manuscripts, fought in the most remote parts  
 by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his  
 widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits, *liquorish* chapmen  
 of all such ware. *Watson.*  
 In vain he profer'd all his goods to save  
 His body, destin'd to that living grave;  
 The *liquorish* hag rejects the pelf with scorn,  
 And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*  
 In some provinces they were so *liquorish* after man's flesh,  
 that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying  
 man. *Locke.*  
 3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.  
 Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here  
 With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute? *Milton.*  
**LICKERISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.  
**LICORICE.** *n. f.* [γλυκύριζα; *liquoricia*, Italian; *glycyrrhiza*,  
 Latin.] A root of sweet taste.  
 Liquorice hath a papilionaceous flower; the pointal which  
 arises from the empalement becomes a short pod, containing  
 several kidney-shaped seeds; the leaves are placed by parts  
 joined to the mid-rib, and are terminated by an odd  
 lobe. *Miller.*  
 Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky  
 reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice,  
 void of smell, and of a taste sweeter than sugar, it grows  
 wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany.  
 This root is excellent in coughs, and all disorders of the  
 lungs. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us  
 from Spain and Holland; from the first of which places it  
 obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
**LICTOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A beadle that attended the consuls  
 to apprehend or punish criminals.  
 Saucy *lictors*  
 Will catch at us like strumpets. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

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Proconsuls to their provinces  
 Having, or on return, in robes of state,  
 Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton.*  
 Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake  
 His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;  
 Though in his country-town no lictors were,  
 Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
**LID.** [lis, Saxon; *lied*, German.]  
 1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; a lid,  
 cover, or stopple that enters the mouth.  
 Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to  
 the lid of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Addison.*  
 2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over  
 the eye.  
 Do not for ever with thy veiled lids,  
 Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakef. Hamlet.*  
 Our eyes have lids, our ears still open we keep. *Davies.*  
 The fields fair eyes saw her, and saw no more,  
 But shut their flow'ry lids for ever night,  
 And winter strew'd her way.  
 That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,  
 As any muse's tongue could speak;  
 When from its lid a pearly tear  
 Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*  
 The rod of Hermes  
 To sleep could mortal eye-lids fix,  
 And drive departed souls to Styx:  
 That rod was just a type of Sid's,  
 Which o'er a British senate's lids  
 Could scatter opium full as well,  
 And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*  
**LIE.** *n. f.* [lie, French.] Any thing impregnated with some  
 other body; as, soap or salt.  
 Chamber-lie breads fies like a loach. *Shakefpeare.*  
 All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow; as,  
 hie, wort, &c. *Peacham on Drawings.*  
**LIE.** *n. f.* [lige, Saxon.]  
 1. A criminal falsehood.  
 My name's Macbeth.  
 —The devil himself could not pronounce a title  
 More hateful to mine ear.  
 —No; nor more fearful.  
 —Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword  
 I'll prove the lie thou speak'st. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*  
 A lie is properly an outward signification of something con-  
 trary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so  
 that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same  
 thing not meant, or intended, that is properly a lie. *South.*  
 Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of  
 our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted  
 with a lie, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*  
 When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true,  
 and I say to him, this is not true, or this is false, I only  
 convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the pri-  
 mary idea: but if I say it is a lie, the word lie carries also  
 a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech,  
 and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts's Logic.*  
 2. A charge of falsehood.  
 That lie shall lie so heavy on my sword,  
 That it shall render vengeance and revenge;  
 Till thou the lie giver, and that lie, rest  
 In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakef. Rich. II.*  
 It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men  
 should unanimously give the lie to what, by the most invin-  
 cible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*  
 Men will give their own experience the lie, rather than  
 admit of any thing disagreeing with these tenets. *Locke.*  
 3. A fiction.  
 The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;  
 The truth is moral, though the tale a lie. *Dryden.*  
**TO LIE.** *v. n.* [leogan, Saxon; *liegen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To utter criminal falsehood.  
 I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodg-  
 ing, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in  
 mine own throat. *Shakefpeare's Othello.*  
 If a foul lie unto his neighbour in that which was deliver-  
 ed him to keep, he shall restore that which was delivered.  
*Levit. vi. 1.*  
 Should I lie against my right?  
 Inform us, will the emp'r treat?  
 Or do the prints and papers lie?  
**TO LIE.** *v. n. pret.* I lay; I have lain or lien. [leigan, Saxon;  
*liggen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against  
 something else.  
 2. To rest; to lean upon.  
 Death lies on her like an untimely flow'r;  
 Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shakefpeare.*  
 Lie heavy on him, earth, for he  
 Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*  
 3. To

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3. To be reposit in the grave.  
 All the kings of the nations lie in glory, every one in his  
 own house. *Isa. xiv. 18.*  
 I will lie with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of  
 Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen. xlvii. 30.*  
 4. To be in a state of decumbiture.  
 How many good young princes would do so; their fathers  
 lying so sick as yours at this time is. *Shakef. Henry IV.*  
 My little daughter lieth at the point of death; I pray thee  
 come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *Mark v. 23.*  
 5. To pass the time of sleep.  
 The watchful traveller,  
 That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,  
 Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes.  
 Forlorn he must, and persecuted lie;  
 Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*  
 6. To be laid up or reposit.  
 I have seen where copperas is made great variety of  
 them, divers of which I have yet lying by me. *Boyle.*  
 7. To remain fixed.  
 The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us,  
 the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their  
 hearts. *Temple.*  
 8. To reside.  
 If thou dost well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou  
 dost not well, sin lieth at the door. *Gen. iv. 7.*  
 9. To be placed or situated.  
 We have gone through deserts, where there lay no way. *Wisd. v. 7.*  
 I lay  
 To those happy climes that lie,  
 Where day never shuts his eyes,  
 Up in the broad fields of the sky. *Milton.*  
 There lies our way, and that our passage home. *Dryd.*  
 Envy lies between beings equal in nature, though unequal  
 in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*  
 The business of a tutor, rightly employed, lies out of the  
 road. *Locke on Education.*  
 What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in  
 obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative  
 idea. *Locke.*  
 10. To pres upon.  
 Thy wrath lieth hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me  
 with all thy wares. *Psal. lxxxviii. 7.*  
 He that commits a sin shall find  
 The pressing guilt lie heavy on his mind,  
 Though bribes or favour shall assist his cause. *Creech.*  
 Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular  
 anguish which seems to lie so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*  
 11. To be troublesome or tedious.  
 Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should  
 have spent their time, at least what lay upon their hands, in  
 chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their  
 time advantageously that way. *Temple.*  
 I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the fe-  
 male world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ  
 those hours that lie upon their hands. *Addison's Guardian.*  
 12. To be judicially fixed.  
 If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would  
 turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than  
 sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakefpeare.*  
 13. To be in any particular state.  
 If money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakefpeare.*  
 The highways lie waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isa.*  
 The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and lie still. *Exod.*  
 Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject  
 cannot be improved, merely because it has lain without im-  
 provement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 14. To be in a state of concealment.  
 Many things in them lie concealed to us, which they who  
 were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*  
 15. To be in prison.  
 Your imprisonment shall not be long;  
 I will deliver you, or else lie for you. *Shakef. Rich. III.*  
 16. To be in a bad state.  
 Why will you lie pining and pinching yourself in such a  
 loneliness, starving course of life. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 The generality of mankind lie pecking at one another, till  
 one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange's Fab.*  
 Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you lie bellowing  
 with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.  
 To see a hated person superior, and to lie under the an-  
 guish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*  
 It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, lying  
 under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this  
 fine sentence. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 As a man should always be upon his guard against the  
 vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a  
 more than ordinary care not to lie at the mercy of the wea-  
 ther in our moral conduct. *Addison's Freeholder.*

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The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collect-  
 ed from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy  
 every minister lies to be defrauded. *Swift.*  
 18. To consist.  
 The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it  
 will grow to a most prosperous perfection.  
 —It lies much in your holding up; haste you speedily to  
 Angelo. *Shakefpeare's Measure for Measure.*  
 He that thinks that diversion may not lie in hard labour,  
 forgets the early rising, and hard riding of huntmen. *Locke.*  
 19. To be in the power; to belong to.  
 He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve  
 credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as much as in him  
 lies. *Stillingfleet on Idolatry.*  
 Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee lies, to preserve  
 the lives of all men. *Druid's Rules for Devotion.*  
 Mars is the warrior's god; in him it lies  
 On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*  
 20. To be charged in any thing; as, an action lieth against  
 one.  
 21. To cost; as, it lies me in more money.  
 22. To lie at. To importune; to tease.  
 23. To lie by. To rest; to remain still.  
 Ev'ry thing that heard him play,  
 Ev'n the billows of the sea,  
 Hung their heads, and then lay by;  
 In sweet musick is such art,  
 Killing care, and grief of heart,  
 Fall asleep, or hearing die. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*  
 24. To lie down. To rest; to go into a state of repose.  
 The leopard shall lie down with the kid. *Isa. xi. 6.*  
 The needy shall lie down in safety. *Isa. xiv. 30.*  
 25. To lie down. To sink into the grave.  
 His bones are full of the fin of his youth, which shall lie  
 down with him in the dust. *Job xx. 11.*  
 26. To lie in. To be in childbed.  
 As for all other good women that love to do but little  
 work, how handsome it is to lie in and sleep, or to louse  
 themselves in the sun-shine, they that have been but a while  
 in Ireland can well witness.  
 You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you  
 must go visit the lady that lies in. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*  
 She had lain in, and her right breast had been aposte-  
 mated. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
 The doctor has practised both by sea and land, and there-  
 fore cures the green sickness and *lying in*. *Speclator.*  
 When Florimel design'd to lie privately in;  
 She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,  
 That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her once  
 squeal. *Prior.*  
 Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in lying  
 in. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 27. To lie under. To be subject to.  
 A generous person will lie under a great disadvantage.  
 This mistake never ought to be imputed as a fault to  
 Dryden, but to those who suffered to noble a genius to lie  
 under the necessity of it. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*  
 Europe lay then under a deep lethargy, and was no other-  
 wise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterb.*  
 28. To lie upon. To become an obligation or duty.  
 These are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls  
 lies upon them; the greatest account whereof will be required  
 at their hands. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 It should lie upon him to make out how matter, by unde-  
 rected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever  
 erring or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of hu-  
 man bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
 29. To lie with. To converse in bed.  
 Pardon me, Bassanio,  
 For by this ring the lay with me. *Shakefpeare.*  
**LIEF.** *adj.* [leof, Saxon; *lief*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved.  
 My liefe! lord, she thus beguiled had,  
 For he was fiesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Fa. Qu.*  
 You, with the rest,  
 Causeless have laid disgraces on my head;  
 And with your best endeavour have flurr'd up  
 My liefe! liege to be mine enemy. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
**LIEF.** *adv.* Willingly.  
 If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send  
 for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the truth, I had  
 as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of im-  
 prisonment. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*  
**LIEGE.** *adj.* [lige, French; *ligio*, Italian; *ligius*, low Latin.]  
 1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject: whence *liege man* for  
 subject.  
 2. Sovereign. [This signification seems to have accidentally  
 risen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by mistake  
 called *liege lord*.]  
 Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry VIII, of fa-  
 mous memory, for their king and *liege lord*. *Spenser.*